

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE?
Then read the Special Advertisement in THE DISPATCH To Let Columns to-day. They are most satisfactory.

SPECIAL TO LET LISTS
Are printed to-day in THE DISPATCH. If you are going to move you should read them carefully. They will guide home-hunters.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1892

THREE CENTS.

BLAINE IS OUT OF THE RACE.

His Long-Looked-For Letter Again Refusing to Be a Candidate AT LAST SHOWS UP.

He Says That His Name Won't Go Before the Convention.

THE LEAD LEFT TO HARRISON.

Though Several Other Gentlemen Think They Now Have a Chance.

The Secretary's ill health considered his chief cause for declining—Harrison's renomination much more certain—Alger and Cullom now have what they so long tried to secure from Mr. Blaine—Interesting views of leaders of both parties—Republicans generally believe the President has a walk-over at Minneapolis—Democrats profess to be glad Blaine isn't out for the running—Some there are who call Blaine's letter a chilly recommendation for the President.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The following letter explains itself:
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.
Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:
MY DEAR SIR—I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican National Convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season.

To those who have tendered me their support I owe sincere thanks, and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the Government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment, and will be of far-reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—As soon as it was known that the letter which Blaine's long-looked-for letter was out, there was a general commotion among the politicians, and the most varied sorts of opinions were to be had. At first there was some disposition to doubt the genuineness of the letter, as, in its language, it was so unlike the Secretary of State. The representative of THE DISPATCH, however, verified its authenticity by calling upon Mr. Blaine, who sent word that the letter was genuine.

The field of speculation is broad, inasmuch as Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends were not consulted in advance, and they do not know whether or not his health has caused him to take this step. It is probable, however, if the Secretary of State were in a sound physical condition, the letter would not have been written.

Blaine's Indigestion in the Way.
It will be recalled that within the past few weeks Mr. Blaine has suffered frequently from attacks of indigestion. These seem to have come with certainty on every occasion when he undertook mental work that was exhausting to the nerves. The assurances of his physicians were to the effect that his health was not seriously impaired, but in the face of his own feelings he could not believe these professional representations, or rather misrepresentations.

There is a great deal of disappointment among those who are Mr. Blaine's most active supporters. They have never been convinced that the letter of declination would be written, and they expected to see the White Plains waiting at the head of the party in the next campaign. The silence of Mr. Blaine encouraged them in this belief, though conservative opinion generally has for weeks been against the probability that the suffering Secretary would be able to undergo the hardships of a battle for the Presidency.

Blaine's Letter More Than Chilly.
With many rumors about as to the cause of the Secretary's action at this time, the most reasonable of all explanations is that his ill-health was the immediate cause of the step. Stories of Cabinet differences have been in the air for some days, and at this particular time there is an impulse to give this as the reason for Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, coupled with the further statement that he will shortly retire from the Cabinet and come out in support of General Alger.

There is not a Republican politician who finds a satisfactory explanation in the foregoing. While opinions are conflicting, the belief is that Mr. Blaine intends to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the present administration. Undoubtedly the President and Mr. Blaine have disagreed in two important matters—reciprocity and the settlement of the Chilean question—but as Blaine's withdrawal seems to practically settle Harrison's nomination next June it is intended to injure the political prospects of the President.

Not Like the Secretary's Style.
In reading between the lines the most that can be discovered is that the letter is unlike anything that Mr. Blaine has written covering a matter of the same importance. There is a chilliness about it that is not at this time understood, and its brevity is conspicuous, in view of the fact

that a topic of political discussion for months has been whether or not such a letter would be written.

The Democrats profess to be glad that Mr. Blaine is out of the race, and most of them put an uncomplimentary construction upon his withdrawal and the tone of the letter. Assuming that ill health is the principal motive for Mr. Blaine's retirement, though, the seeming curtness of the letter is explained. Mr. Blaine would not care to go before the public with an exhaustive description of his physical ailments, preferring to be understood rather than stated. He is extremely sensitive about his health, and those who know him will understand without the use of a diagram.

Interesting Views of Leaders.
The views of some of the leading men of both parties are interesting. Congressman Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, who divides with ex-Speaker Reed the leadership of the Republican side of the House of Representatives, and who is one of the most conservative men in the party, believes that Mr. Blaine is now absolutely out of the race.

"I have been convinced for some time," said he this evening, "that such a letter would be made public in due time, but I did not expect it so soon. Now that it has been given out, I think every Republican who thoroughly understands the situation of affairs will be convinced that Mr. Blaine is out of the race and cannot be drawn into it, even by the insistence of those friends who may say that he cannot decline."

"Who will be the Republican nominee?" "President Harrison, undoubtedly," "Will General Alger now enter the contest as the leader of Blaine?" "I do not know anything about General Alger's intentions, though I am sure he would support Blaine for the nomination. I do not anticipate any contest in the next Republican National Convention. All things now point to the renomination of President Harrison, and there is little probability of a change of sentiment in the next three months."

Too Cold to Be Sincere.
Representative Blanchard, of Louisiana, said: "If this is the letter which has been so widely advertised in advance as Mr. Blaine's, which is to make President Harrison's renomination certain, I think it will be somewhat disappointing to the friends of the President. A colder one on such a subject could hardly have been penned by the Secretary of State, and I think indicates that the recent differences in the Cabinet have not by any means been exaggerated. It is only natural that the public should mistrust any of his formal utterances. When he drops into such cold remarks concerning his party, and, at the same time, ignores the administration entirely, he will hardly impress anybody with his sincerity. Whatever may be the reasons for the promulgation of the letter at this time, it is clear forebodes the nomination of President Harrison to withdraw, and if his desire for revenge they can get it at the polls in November, and they will hardly slight the opportunity. In the present state of affairs the election of a Democratic President is assured."

Harrison Is Blaine's Legatee.
Representative Caldwell, of Ohio, an active promoter of Blaine's interests in that State, was not surprised at the appearance of the announcement. He said: "The resignation of the Secretary of State is a matter of course, and the Republican National Committee. 'So many hints have been dropped that such a letter would be forthcoming,' said he, 'that all of us have been looking for it. Mr. Blaine has acted wisely in taking a position at a time when the election of a Democratic President is under consideration. It is a most desirable position, and I think it advisable to accept that withdrawal, then the nomination of President Harrison will follow.'

Secretary of State, of Kentucky—Mr. Blaine's letter is brief and to the point, but he might have made it shorter and more pointed by saying, 'I have been frozen out.' He has seen to it that his position for months, and it is a wonder how he has been able to hold out so long in the chilly atmosphere of the administration. His continued presence in the Cabinet will now be more tolerable, and he may be able to take a more active part in the future. It is probable, however, if the Secretary of State were in a sound physical condition, the letter would not have been written.

Sherman Not in It Again.
It is not hard to credit the highest ambitions in the bosom of the professional politician, but from recent disclosures it appears that the merry hum of the Presidential race will no longer be heard in the White Plains. Mr. Blaine's withdrawal immediately after his reelection as United States Senator a suggestion was made to him by Colonel Cullom, the representative of the Republican National Committee, that his Ohio supporters would be glad to have him go to the Presidential campaign once more. Senator Sherman is reported to have promptly replied that his friends could best bear out of the supporting President Harrison for a renomination.

TWO EARLY ENTRIES.

ALGER AND CULLOM ALREADY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The Michigan Man Barred by Quay, Platt and Clarkson—Cullom Strongly Opposed to His Own State, Despite Chicago Chillyness—Elkins Merely a Factor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—There are two men already in the race against the President. They are both from the West and both have been the leading candidates in their respective States. They are General Sherman and General Cullom. General Sherman is a Republican, and General Cullom is a Democrat. They are both well known in their respective States, and are both considered as strong candidates for the Presidency. General Sherman is a former Governor of Michigan, and General Cullom is a former Governor of Illinois. They are both well known in their respective States, and are both considered as strong candidates for the Presidency.

Quay, Platt and Clarkson's Man.
A DISPATCH reporter is able to state, on the highest possible authority, that General Alger already has the pledged support of some of the most prominent and effective workers of the Republican party. Thomas

SPRINGER A FAILURE.

As a Great National Character, Despite His Many Opportunities.

HIS SUPPORTERS SOURED.

Because of His Piecemeal Attack Policy on the McKinley Bill.

GENERAL REVISION, AFTER ALL.

The Alliance Party's Influence Fading Into Nothingness.

BACKED NOW BY REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—William M. Springer, of Illinois, a statesman of versatility and prominence, was advanced by Speaker Crisp to the conspicuous position of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. At no other period in his public career has Mr. Springer been able to possess a greater national reputation, and while there have been great expectations, it now appears that he has been overrated by the Speaker and the Democratic party at large.

In the Speakership contest Mr. Springer had many sincere supporters, but it is only stating a palpable fact when it is said that nine-tenths of his party in the House regard him as an intriguer, whose whole ability lies in his proficiency in parliamentary legislation.

Springer's Piecemeal Policy at Fault.
The great bulk of the Democrats in the House believe in bona fide tariff reform. While all are not radical to the extent to which Mills, Breckinridge and McMillin have endeavored to lead the party, they desire a revision of the tariff that will be comprehensive. The Speaker placed the direction of this work in the hands of Mr. Springer, and he has been proceeding in a piecemeal fashion. He has been tinkering with the tariff, and offering the chips to the Democratic voters, this fall, in place of the tariff revision which has been advocated by Morrison, Gardner and others.

Secretary Elkins Only a Factor.
It is also known that while Secretary Elkins was more actively concerned than any other man in bringing Mr. Blaine up for nomination, he is not the man who has been most active in the letter, other pressure greatly assisted him.

A Republican Senator said to-night that there is and has been for some time a movement on foot among the strong Republican looking to the launching of a Tom Reed Presidential boom in case of Blaine's withdrawal. Mr. Reed was asked about the report to-night, but said that he had not seen the letter, and that he is not in a position to say whether or not he would support Mr. Blaine if he were nominated. He is a fair sample of the support for the nomination if they were inclined to give it to me, and that if I were nominated, then the delegation ought to vote for him, which would be wisest and best for the party.

"I do not know that Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from consideration will effect any particular change in the course of the Illinois. Had he been an avowed candidate he would doubtless have obtained the support of the Illinois delegation, for we all felt that he was in the State, but he has not at any time been an avowed candidate, and I never believed he would consent to run. Hence I felt that I might aspire to the support of my own State in the contest for the Presidency, and I am still hoping that my fellow citizens will see fit to vote for me in the convention."

McKINLEY SAYS IT'S HARRISON.

With Blaine Out of the Race Ohio's Governor Sees but One Candidate.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Governor McKinley, referring to the Blaine letter to-night, said he thought it would effect the turning point of Republican sentiment more certainly to President Harrison.

With Blaine out of consideration and with Harrison's splendid administration, Governor McKinley thinks the President will be re-elected, and the convention will be stronger following from all parts of the country.

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DEATH CLAIMS.

The First Hotel Horror of 1892 Cremates Many New Yorkers.

OLD ROYAL IN ASHES.

It Was One of the Ancient Landmarks of the Metropolis.

PERHAPS 100 HAVE PERISHED.

The Interior in Flames Before the Fire Is Discovered.

A Thrilling Story of the Escape of the Proprietor and His Several Leaps to Their Deaths—The First Four Bodies Recovered Are Still Unidentified—One Man Loses \$12,000 in Cash in His Room.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A disaster appalling in horror, bringing to mind the terrible occurrences in Park place, still fresh in the public mind, occurred in this city early this morning. The Hotel Royal, the well-known landmark which has stood for more than a quarter of a century at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, was burned to the ground and a large number of people were burned, suffocated and crushed in the ruins.

At the time of the disaster there were nearly 150 guests in the hotel. The hotel employees, all told, number 55. Of this number, five have thus far been found dead, six are in the hospital and 63 have been reported alive. One hundred are still missing. The number of dead will probably not exceed, at a late estimate, 30.

A Preacher Takes His Life.

Fatal Result of a Streak of Insanity in a Theological Student.

The Largest Iron Strike.

COLUMBIA, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Rev. George W. Kildow, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in this city, committed suicide this morning, cutting his throat with a razor. Last night he went to bed in his usual good spirits. This morning at 3 o'clock Mr. Kildow rose and stepped into the bathroom, where he was engaged in lighting a pipe. He saw a light on the wall, and he thought it was a gas light. He went to the door, and he heard a fall and a gurgle. He rushed to the door, and he saw his wife lying on the floor. He tried to revive her, but she was dead. He then turned on the gas, and he was killed.

The First Discovery of the Fire.

She heard the crackling of the flames and saw smoke coming through the crevices of her bedroom door. Mr. Mears had just retired at 1 o'clock and was roused with difficulty. He sprang out of bed and ran to the hallway. Volumes of smoke filled the halls and the flames were making their way rapidly up the elevator shaft. Their apartments were on the third floor and 40 feet from the upper floors.

Two Broken Western Banks.

Their Officers Hope to Resume in Nine Days and Pay Dollar for Dollar.

Two Delamaters Ask Delay.

Two of the Brothers Arrive at Meadville to Attend the Trial.

Flames Make Quick Work.

All this time the fire was raging fiercely, and it was plain to be seen the building was doomed. The structure burned like kindling wood. The work of rescuing the guests

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They Had No Second Choice and Will Now Await Developments.

THE LETTER NOT MUCH OF A SURPRISE.

Although darkness had fallen for some hours when Blaine's letter of declination was telegraphed to Pittsburgh an interested group soon surrounded THE DISPATCH bulletin, and the tidings spread rapidly among the politicians of high and low degree. "I told you so" was an expression frequently heard on the street, while from other lips came utterances of deep regret, and even in some cases of at least temporary disgust.

Attention was called to the fact that it was not exactly four years since the famous Florence letter, from the same pen created such a political sensation. This missive was given out on February 13, 1888. The present document comes a week earlier in the Presidential year, and it was suggested by those who believe in astronomical signs and portents that it was the first of the events scheduled to follow the conjunction of Jupiter and Venus. This letter has been predicted so frequently to be received with all hands that Blaine's personal return from Italy, but all recognized its vital importance and far-reaching effects.

The Choice of Pittsburgh Now.

Pennsylvania Republicans in general and the Pittsburgh contingent in particular have been so unanimously and enthusiastically for the reciprocity statesman, providing he was a candidate, that it was with difficulty that they last night announced their choice under the present circumstances. There was a general agreement, however, that Harrison would almost certainly be the nominee, and a general disposition on the part of the active partisans to give him the support usually accorded to the leader of the organization.

Some expressed a personal preference for Governor McKinley or General Alger, but admitted that their favorites' chances appeared to be slim just now. It was believed on all hands that Blaine's personal return from Italy, but all recognized its vital importance and far-reaching effects.

Magee Now Favorable to Harrison.

C. T. Magee has been an avowed adherent of the Maine man, and generally credited with no very warm feelings for the present incumbent of the White House. In response to a question last night he said: "The Republicans of Pennsylvania, as everybody knows, will deeply regret the determination arrived at by Secretary Blaine."

Scenes at the Morgue.

Four Bodies Still Unidentified, Were the First to Arrive—Two of Them Beautiful Women—A Traveling Salesman Recognized by a Ring, Comes Next.

At the morgue the same scenes were repeated which characterized the Park Place disaster. At 8 o'clock the first of the dead bodies arrived from the scene of the hotel, coming, bringing four bodies, two of whom were men and two women. They were marked by numbers—1, 2, 3 and 4.

Number 1 was that of a woman who, in her terror, had jumped out of a window and over the head of a gallant fireman who was on his way up a ladder to her rescue. Her body was crushed in. She was evidently a handsome woman, with well preserved features. She was about 30 years old, with rich, dark hair and eyes, upper teeth filled with gold. She weighed about 140 pounds. A black knit undershirt was all the clothing she had with which to identify her, but she wore on her finger a heavy gold band ring.

Number 2 was also a woman of nearly the same age. She, too, was evidently a pretty woman, though weighing probably 250 pounds. She had dark brown hair and eyes, and wore only a brown dress, and wore only a couple of undergarments. She was doubtless suffocated. She could be readily identified by the jewelry worn. She had a gold watch and a ring with a diamond set in a ring of two pearls and six turquoises or sapphires, and one ring with three emeralds.

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